PUDUKKOTTAI STATE

WAR INFORMATION BUREAU

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LECTURE LXIX.

PERSONALITIES OF THE WAR.

Introductory. At the present moment, when the German advance in RUSSIA is assuming threatening proportions, there must be many tense moments, and it seems appropriate to bestow some thought on the assets yet available to us. I do not propose a comprehensive survey of these advantages to-night, but only to elucidate a point or two in our panoply of defence, my main theme being that, our strength is partly spiritual and partly physical; it includes men as well as machines, it consists of personalities as well as material resources.

Personalities. One of the lessons of the present War is that personal distinction is not the privilege of a few; it is within the reach of every common man and woman. Nor is it merely the prize of heroism on the battle-field. The heroes of the air, land and water are rivalled by the civilian heroes of the factory and the fireside. Yet, distinguished as they may be, they cannot do without leaders, so that out of this multitude of the heroic, I would select a few with whom the destinies of our cause mainly rest.

Royalty. We can count 'Royalty' as one of our mighty assets. Our own King and Queen as the "Crown" will always be the greatest unifying force in the Commonwealth. By their magnificent personal example they have become far more than that—and not only to the peoples over whom they rule. In the same class of champions against the dread pest of Nazism stand King Haakon of NORWAY, the Queen of HOLLAND, the Duchess of LUXEMBURG, King George of the HELLENES and the young Prince of YUGOSLAVIA, whose own sacrifices in the cause of freedom continue to inspire new forces for the day of deliverance. Here I leave these 'born-great' with loyal admiration, and proceed to other characters surely to be ranked as assets to the cause of Humanity par excellence.

THE HOUR AND THE MAN.

Mr. Winston Churchill. Does the hour bring the man or the man the hour? Carlyle tried to answer this question long ago by assuming that the hero is heaven-born and descends upon a suffering world to right its wrongs. The Man of Destiny leads, and the dumb millions follow. At the other extreme is the view that the leader is the creature of his age. The truth probably lies between the two. In a proper perspective the leader is both a creator and a creature; created by his time, he re-creates another. Neither Churchill nor Hitler is the creator of the forces of good or evil in their respective countries, but they ride and direct the storm, for good or evil. A Hitler in BRITAIN and a Churchill in GERMANY are as unthinkable as tropical flowers in an Arctic climate.

His career. Musings apart, if Hitler is the incarnation of the revolutionary spirit of GERMANY, with its thirst for revenge, for power, for the very taste of human blood, Churchill is equally the incarnation of "John Bull". He typifies the casually indomitable spirit of the British race; he truly represents the land of Shakespeare, and Drake and Raleigh and Nelson, which, the more it is threatened, the more four-square it stands to the bullets and blows of Circumstance. A man of books, and a considerable author himself, he has also been a soldier, and seen service on the North-West Frontier, and in the SUDAN, South AFRICA and FRANCE. His forty years of public life have made him the best informed statesman of EUROPE.

His prescience. Within a few weeks of the conclusion of the Treaty of VERSAILLES he was able to detect the fatal flaws in the Peace which had been made, and to foresee the coming of another storm. He started then to become Hitler's Enemy No. I. He maintained then that the punishment of GERMANY was not deterrent enough, and that nothing less than dismemberment would prevent GERMANY from re-arming. As early as 1934 he pleaded for the building of a great air force for the defence of BRITAIN. He said 'The sea is no longer complete security for our island development; it must be the air too'. With wonderful shrewdness he saw through Hitler's wiles. 'Every concession shown to Hitler' he said 'will make him ask for more', and so it proved in the event. His appetite grew by what it fed on. When Mr. Eden was thrown out of office as a sop to the Cerberus of Mussolini, Mr. Churchill uttered a grave reproach. 'All over the world' he said 'in every land, under every sky and every system of Government, wherever they may be, the friends of ENGLAND are dismayed and the foes of ENGLAND are exultant.' Later when Hitler marched into AUSTRIA, he foretold that CZECHOSLOVAKIA would be the next victim, but a short-sighted, complacent peace-at-almost-any-price Government paid no heed. Like Cassandra, Churchill went on lamenting, but his warnings fell on deaf ears. He was merely dubbed a war-monger for his pains, the Cabinet was filled with amiable non-entities and Hitler went from strength to strength.

Premiership. But the day of reckoning was not far off. Eight months later when the enemy swooped down upon NORWAY, and swept across DENMARK and HOLLAND, Churchill was called to the helm, and at the age of 66, on May 14, 1940, he accepted the Premiership. His call to the nation on the acceptance of office was frank and bold, confident and courageous:

"I have nothing to offer" he said "but blood, toil, tears and sweat. We have before us an ordeal of the most grievous kind. We have before us, many, many long months of struggle and suffering.

"To the question, what is our policy, I say, it is to wage war - war by land, sea, air, war with all our might and with all the strength God has given us - to wage war against a monstrous tyranny, never surpassed in the dark, lamentable catalogue of human crime. That is our policy.

"To the question what is our aim, I can give the answer in one word - it is victory, victory at all costs, victory in spite of all peril, victory, however long and hard the road may be, for without victory there is no survival—

"But I take up my task with buoyancy and hope. I feel entitled at this juncture to claim the aid of all, and I say, 'Come then, let us go forward together with our united strength'".

Within a few weeks his valorous lead was to be tested. DUNKIRK was evacuated. FRANCE fell, and ITALY turned traitor to seventy years of British friendship. The terrible months of August and September followed, when Hitler did his utmost to force a decision by an aerial attack on Britain, with every conceivable preparation for an invasion by sea as well. Like Pitt's hour after AUSTERLITZ, it seemed the time 'to roll up the map of EUROPE' for many years. But Churchill's majestic stand thrilled BRITAIN and saved the world. Whenever I contemplate this unforgettable moment I am reminded of the following verses of my school days:—

But the Consul's brow was sad,
And the Consul's speech was low,
And darkly looked he at the wall
And darkly at the foe.
Then outspake brave Horatius,
The Captain of the Gate.
'To every man upon this earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better
Than facing fearful odds,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his Gods.'

So Churchill rose to the occasion. The hour had brought the man. Listen to his words:—

"I feel confident that we shall prove ourselves once again able to defend our island Home, and ride out of the storm of war, and outlive the menace of tyranny, if, necessary for years, and if necessary alone. We shall fight on the seas and oceans; we shall fight with growing strength and confidence in the air; we shall defend onr island

whatever the cost may be; we shall fight on beaches; we shall fight on landing grounds, we shall fight in fields, in streets and in hills. We shall never surrender ——".

"These cruel, wanton and indiscriminate bombings of LONDON are of course part of Hitler's invasion plan.......This wicked man, the repository and embodiment of many forms of soul-destroying hatreds, this monstrous product of former wrongs and shames, has now resolved to try to break our famous island by a process of indiscriminate slaughter and destruction.

"What he has done is to kindle a fire in British hearts, and all over the world, which will glow long after all traces of the conflagrations he has caused in LONDON have been removed.

"He has lighted a fire which will burn with a steady and consuming flame, until the last vestiges of Nazi tyranny have been burnt out of EUROPE, and until the Old world and the New can join hands to rebuild the temples of man's freedom and man's honour, upon foundations which will not soon or easily be overthrown."

When autumn came, when winter followed, and BRITAIN had won the War of the skies, Churchill became the hero of his nation :—

'With weeping and with laughter
Still is the story told
How well Horatius kept the bridge
In the brave days of old.'

Since then important things have happened, notably, the demolition of the Italian African Empire, which was largely inspired by Churchill's insight. 'Ask and it shall be given', he told Wavell, 'Knock and it shall open'.

For all his picturesqueness, his mind is agile, and his outlook realistic. Opposed all his life to Communism, his welcome to RUSSIA when she entered the War rang clear. 'Anyone who fought the Nazi was our ally', he declared boldly, and he promised in the name of the nation to supplement Russian efforts, by battering the foe in the rear from the air.

'We shall bomb GERMANY by day as well as by night, in ever-increasing measure, casting upon them month by month a heavier discharge of bombs, and making the German people taste and gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered on mankind'.

Finally, more than any other single man, he has laboured for the co-operation of the American nation, by word, speech and action.

So far, the culmination of this policy has been his historic meeting with Franklin Roosevelt in the Atlantic, at which he and the American President drew up a Great Charter of human rights and liberties. The incident reveals another side to Churchill's genius—the facet of the genuine political philosopher and thinker. His thoughts, circumstanced by the demands of the present, range over the future, and an imagination disciplined by reason has planned the reconstruction of the world on a happier and stabler basis. He is no mere visionary; he has fancied no Utopia; he knows that the future is impossible without the annihilation of Hitlerism in the present, but for every other political theory there is room in that historic adumbration.

Other Notabilities. Because he is English, and because he is near to us, I have dwelt on Mr. Churchill. I cannot help it. But there are other giants of the time, on whom the hopes of civilization can confidently rest, and of these I must speak more briefly.

First and foremost of these is President Roosevelt, the indomitable friend of Liberty and Democracy, and one of the most remarkable men of our or any age. On his Atlas—like shoulders may rest the fate of nations and the world. His wisdom, political genius and genuine love of humanity are already transforming an indifferent hemisphere into an arsenal of Victory.

Of this great man, the greatest the New World has produced, I shall not speak longer to-night; nor of Stalin, the silent, stout-hearted defender of Russian Freedom, and the now-proven leader of a great and surely successful revolutionary experiment; of President Inonu and King Farouk, than whom the British Empire has no stauncher allies; of Jan Masaryk of POLAND and Benes of CZECHOSLOVAKIA; of De Gaulle, the hope of Free FRANCE. The Dominions also have provided their "men for the hour". Field Marshal Smuts, the one time enemy of BRITAIN, but now one of the most respected and trusted philosopher-soldier-statesman of the age; Mr. Mackenzie King, an earnest liberal and strong critic of British Governments, yet proving himself a political genius, a staunch loyalist, and a 'deliverer of the goods'; Menzies, the

great Australian who is content to stand aside from office, provided his successors are 100 per cent behind the War effort—and who mistrusts Mr. Curtin and his Labour supporters?

There is again the galaxy of talent, of all political complexions, the Ministers of BRITAIN, who under the banner of Mr. Churchill guide the destinies of the Empire — Eden and Beaverbrook, Bevin and Morrison, Sinclair and Dalton, Woolton and Kingsley Wood. There are the great "Pro-Consuls", our own magnificent Viceroy, and Sir Robert Brooke Popham, who share the public confidence and foreign admiration, like the newer pattern of Ambassadors, such as Lord Halifax and Sir Stafford Cripps. I pass over, with regret, the names of the great Military chiefs, Sir John Dill, the finest brain of the British Army, Sir Dudley Pound, the silent guardian of the Seven Seas, Sir Andrew Cunningham, the hero of MATAPAN and his brother Mr. A. G. Cunningham, who under General Wavell, has made history in AFRICA. But, I cannot dismiss so summarily the name of one soldier, Sir Archibald Wavell. He is proud of INDIA and INDIA is proud of him, so that you must excuse me, if I dilate for a moment on this particular hero of the age, on whose foresight, skill and courage, our own personal safety here so largely depends.

Sir Archibald Wavell.

His achievements:—Sir Archibald Wavell, the Wizard of the Western Desert, is the conqueror of the Italian Empire of North AFRICA. He so worthily upholds the traditions of the British Army that even our enemies have admitted his great talents. Kietel, Chief of the German General Staff, said of him long ago, "Wavell will count more than all the rest in any great war in which ENGLAND may engage." Brauchitsch has called him 'the best general the British have.' In Northern and Eastern AFRICA he routed the enormously superior enemy forces in LIBYA, wrested SOMALILAND from them, scaled the difficult heights of CHEREN, and restored to its banished ruler the Kingdom of ABYSSINIA. His military skill very mercifully quelled a rebellion in IRAQ, it reduced intransigent forces in SYRIA, and eradicated treachery in IRAN, and all this in the course of a few months, and at minimum cost.

His career.

Starting his career in the famous Scottish regiment of the Black Watch about 39 years ago, Wavell has seen previous service in South AFRICA,

the North-West Frontier of INDIA, FRANCE and PALESTINE. At YPRES he lost an eye. In PALESTINE under General Allenby he studied at first hand the conditions of desert warfare, and also the nature of the Arabs, both of which studies have now stood him in good stead in his MIDDLE-EAST campaigns, and in the consolidation of Moslem friendship. As military attaché at Moscow he came into contact with the Russian army of the CAUCASUS, and was instrumental in organising a Parachute Corps in BRITAIN, after the manner of the Russians.

Modern warfare is primarily an affair of mechanisation and co-ordination, and Wavell's Libyan campaign is already a classical example of co-ordination of the forces of land, air and sea. Nevertheless, Wavell believes in men more than in machines.

He is a humane individualist. He prefers tactics and personal initiative to the crude and brutal German onslaught of massed cannon-fodder. To him the army is not an insensate mass to be hurled against hostile artillery and mowed down, in the hope that a few will survive to capture the enemy's position. Wavell has never sacrificed his men for the mere hope of victory, but has worked things out until victory is almost a moral certainty and the highest tribute that can be paid to a soldier has been paid to him viz, that he has achieved maximum results at minimum cost.

His career hitherto has been memorable for administrative ability, careful preparation, proper maintenance of supplies, and the consideration he bestows on his men. Though the Army of the Nile was the most heterogenous force which it ever fell to the lot of one General to lead, Wavell's knowledge of each separate unit was so intimate as to be more than remarkable.

And now, with his intimate knowledge of the MIDDLE-EAST, with his great talents as a strategist, proven and tested on many a battle-field, Wavell has come to serve INDIA at moment critical in her history. He knows INDIA, and loves the Indians. He has already erected a bastion on her western approaches. INDIA can hope for no greater champion than this silent, strong soldier, and can do no better than to obey every call he makes—for unity, for work, for money, for men.

WEEKLY WAR SUMMARY.

30—10—41 to 5—11—41.

Moscow.—Though fierce fighting continues around Moscow the enemy has made no substantial advance in this sector, and ascribes the delay to the weather. The latest reports, however, show that a fresh offensive has been launched, probably with the fall of snow which has hardened the roads. The threat is greatest from TULA which the enemy claims to have taken; from KALININ which has been recaptured partly by the Russians, and from MOJAISK and VOLOKOLAMSK where the Russians are stoutly resisting The Germans, who have been foiled in their attempt to cross the Nara, are said to have compelled the Russians to withdraw at one point from the right bank of the Volga to the left.

The Finns who are fighting their way towards MURMANSK are said to have advanced into Russian KARELIA towards the White Sea and to have captured a number of islands off KOVISTO.

A tremendous new drive has been started in the UKRAINE towards the river Don and the CAUCASUS.

In the CRIMEA the Germans claim to have broken through the Isthmus, and to have taken SIMFEROPOL, the capital of the CRIMEA and THEODOSIA, the sea port between SEVASTOPOL and KERCH; but the reports await confirmation. The *Red Star* however admits that 'the CRIMEA is in a very difficult position'. It adds, 'the Germans have seized a part of the CRIMEA but they have lost a whole army in the fighting'. It has cost the Germans at least 90,000 killed and wounded, 150 planes, and 205 guns. What is more important is that they did not succeed in annihilating the Russian units or crippling their power of further resistance.

The threat to the Caucasus.—The German advance in the CRIMEA no doubt spells danger to the CAUCASUS. The first result would be that the supply of oil from the CAUCASUS to the Russian armies would be interrupted, though the German desire to take it over for themselves would be frustrated for a long time by the scorched earth policy. After some pause to recuperate, the Germans may set out on their mad project of attacking the British forces massed in the MIDDLE EAST and AFRICA, or molesting the British Mediterranean bases.

The Black Sea.—But the threat is not yet. RUSSIA has so far complete control of the Black Sea—a fact so clearly proved by the successful evacuation of ODESSA, and the removal of war materials from there to SEVASTOPOL. SEVASTOPOL itself is strongly fortified. The Russian Black Sea Fleet consists of a battleship, 5 cruisers, 27 destroyers, 50 motor-boats and 50 submarines, while the Axis have only 5 destroyers, 5 motor-boats and a submarine or two. So long as this fleet is intact, and the Russian Black Sea ports are not captured, there is no immediate threat to the CAUCASUS. At the worst the fleet will withdraw from SEVASTOPOL to NOVOROSSISK, TUAPSE, POTI, and BATUM on the Caspian. To destroy the fleet the Axis must bring up reinforcements through the DARDANELLES, and this brings TURKEY into the picture.

Judged from the utterance of President Inonu on November 2 when he opened the winter session of the Turkish Parliament, TURKEY, though it stands isolated 'in an ocean of belligerency', is determined to resist aggression and to maintain not only her own independence but that of the BALKANS.

This assurance is no doubt heartening and timely. Still TURKEY by herself cannot stem the tide when it comes. The struggle may be delayed for a time by the onset of winter when the CAUCASUS is unsurmountable, but may start with the advent of Spring. It is a race between the German advance towards the CAUCASUS on one hand and the strengthening of the British defences throughout the MIDDLE EAST. Wavell has sounded the note of warning. On November 4 he spoke from SINGAPORE and said that the situation in RUSSIA was obscure, but should the Germans push on towards INDIA they would meet strong positions along the North-West Frontier. He also disclosed that though no Indian troops have been sent there Indian supplies are regularly reaching RUSSIA in vast quantities, and a liaison has been established between the Indian and the Russian commands. Let INDIA live in no fool's paradise, the vandal is at her gate.

The Supply Routes.—*The Persian Gulf*. This brings us to the question of opening new lines of communication, or improving the existing ones which, with the increasing tempo of the war in the CRIMEA has become a primary one. Here is a task for British Administration in the MIDDLE EAST. BANDAR SHAH is a small port and the gradient of

the Trans Iranian Railway is steep. Other means of ingress must be found. Additional Railway systems are being opened, linking the Persian Gulf, IRAQ, INDIA and RUSSIA.

Archangel and Vladivostok.—Though ARCHANGEL and VLADIVOSTOK, the other two routes leading into RUSSIA, lie at equal distances from the U. S., the one from BOSTON or NEW YORK, and the other from SAN FRANCISCO the ARCHANGEL route has been preferred though ice-bound in winter (November to May). One reason is that it has a big harbour which can accommodate hundreds of ships, and is well connected with the interior of RUSSIA by an efficient Railway system, and by the rivers Obi, Yenessei and Lina. It can be kept open even in winter by an excellent ice-breaking service. The Atlantic patrol is well-organised, and the U. S. production centres lie nearer BOSTON and NEW YORK than SAN FRANCISCO. Supplies are already reaching ARCHANGEL from BRITAIN and AMERICA by the Atlantic route, as well as from the PHILIPPINES, AUSTRALIA and the EAST INDIES *via* the Arctic Sea. JAPAN claims the abandonment of VLADIVOSTOK for a diplomatic victory.

Finland.—Following on a renewal of Finnish attacks in the MURMANSK area, the U. S. has warned FINLAND that she will forfeit American friendship if she persists in her aggression. BRITAIN is also said to be considering whether in the event of an unsatisfactory answer war should not be declared upon her.

Far East.—The economic blockade on JAPAN has begun to tell. She will get no more oil from the NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES, as the oil agreement with this country has ceased this month, and will not be renewed. The export of iron ore from the PHILIPPINES has been banned. JAPAN's canning industry has dwindled for want of a market. Her cotton and crayon industries have suffered for want of supply of raw materials from INDIA and AMERICA. Labour problems have a risen in consequence of enormous losses in the Chinese battlefields. Working hours are being increased, and women are being drawn into the labour ranks.

In spite of her sufferings, Japanese ambitions have not died down, and there are certain indications that the Far Eastern situation is steadily worsening. While the Germans are advancing towards the eastern approaches to INDIA, General Wavell goes west to SINGAPORE and holds

staff talks with Sir Robert Brooke-Popham, British Commander-in-Chief in the FAR-EAST, and Vice Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, Commander-in-Chief in CHINA—U. S. women are being evacuated from the Islands of GUAM, MIDWAY and WAKE in the Pacific, 'owing to the international situation'. Australian naval units are being withdrawn from the Mediterranean area to the northern shores of AUSTRALIA. Sir Keith Murdoch, formerly Director-General of Information, AUSTRALIA, states, 'JAPAN will go as far as she is allowed to go, but the Pacific could settle itself pretty quickly if the organised strength of the democracies was clear and ready. The situation is very much better since the U. S. fleet arrived in the Pacific but is still grim.

Australia.—GERMANY, if she could, would make a cat's paw of JAPAN to annex AUSTRALIA. Admiral Lutzow has gratuitously advised that JAPAN should attack AUSTRALIA. He probably thinks that her defences are weak and her new ministers war-weary. In both he is mistaken. The new Labour Ministry is cent per cent for War, and has increased its War effort since its accession to office. As Sir Earle Page, the Australian Representative in LONDON has testified, 'AUSTRALIA had never been stronger militarily or more united in her determination to help win the War. 450,000 Australians were serving in the armed forces; the production of munitions was 20 times greater than at the outbreak of the War, and soon it would be 60 times greater, and the Australian Air Force was now 60,000 strong and increasing weekly'. Mr. Cartin, the Australian Prime Minister has declared that the Empire was considering a revision of its attitude to JAPAN.

The United States.—Two more instances of torpedoing of U. S. vessels near ICELAND are reported during the week—of the Oil-tanker *Salinas* on October 29–30, and of the destroyer *Reuben James* on October 30-31. In return, American warships on the Atlantic patrol are vigorously hunting the U-boats, though the sinkings are not published, but it is known from authoritative information in WASHINGTON that 'GERMANY has suffered losses far more substantial than any her U-boats have so far inflicted on the U. S. patrol'.

It is a relief to learn that Mr. John L. Lewis, Leader of the United Mine Workers Association has called off the strike which threatened to dislocate the U. S. arms industry. It is a triumph for the President, whose practical statesmanship is bearing fruit in other directions as well. For instance, to him belongs the credit of having stopped another trouble

in the Bendix (New Jersey) factory of Air Associates, which was harassed by trade disputes. In this case President Roosevelt took drastic steps and restored order by military occupation. In the matter of the revision of the Neutrality Act his patience and wisdom are bearing fruit. For almost the first time the whole of the U. S. is moving towards a unified policy, and the Congress is even prepared to go further than its own President. President Roosevelt has asked permission to arm merchantmen, but the Congress may go further and consider the question of sending merchantmen to Allied ports. Mr. Wendell Willkie thinks that the President is acting 'not too rashly but too cautiously.'

Contraband.—VICHY, of late has been engaging herself in the inglorious task of running contraband for the Germans. Since September last year she has made constant attempts to run the British blockade on the route from INDO-CHINA to MADAGASCAR. 39 French ships with a total tonnage of 164,000 tons have already been seized. In addition, a convoy of 5 ships of over 39,000 tons was recently intercepted off South AFRICA, and a search was demanded. 3 out of the 5 vessels, presumably under German instructions attempted to scuttle themselves, but were successfully frustrated. GERMANY has dire need of rubber which she cannot get unless smuggled by VICHY FRANCE. The French Merchant Navy is now controlled by the German Armistice Commission, which issues orders regulating routes, cargoes, and destination. A copy of the scuttling order issued by the commission is now in the possession of the British Government It is therefore evident that whatever may be VICHY's protests no distinction can be made in this matter between occupied and unoccupied FRANCE; to do so would be farcical; the biggest leak in the blockade now occurs between North AFRICA and the French Mediterranean.

The R. A. F's activity during the week continued with unabated vigour, with targets extending from the Arctic to the Libyan Coast. Among the places attacked were KIEL, BREMEN, COLOGNE, KARLSRUHE and HAMBURG; DUNKIRK, BOULOGNE and AALESUND (NORWAY), NAPLES, SIDERNO, SOVERATO, LOCRI, (S. ITALY); PALERMO and LICATA (SICILY). The heaviest of these raids fell on NAPLES and the Libyan coast (BENGHAZI and TRIPOLI) as the enemy traffic in food, fuel and other war equipment across the Mediterranean has recently increased. NAPLES particularly has become an increasing object of attention, as its

port, next to GENOA, is the main port of departure for convoys to LIBYA, and is also 400 miles nearer than GENOA to the R. A. F. bases in the MIDDLE EAST. Besides, NAPLES has extensive shipbuilding and repairing yards, and near it stand the Alfa—Romeo works producing aero-engines and parts.

The wail of Dr. Goebbels.— During the last three months British bombers operating from ENGLAND have dropped over 10,000 tons of bombs in GERMANY and German-occupied territory. Nearly double the weight of bombs were dropped in October compared with September. No better testimony to the effectiveness of the R. A. F. offensive over GERMANY can be forthcoming than the following message of the Nazi propaganda chief to his country men :—

" We must pull together if we want BERLIN to remain the capital of GERMANY.

" Other large towns have not had an easy time. Whatever happens, we must endure the crisis. As your gauleiter knows, you have had hard times. Your women often queue up at vegetable shops for many hours. Sometimes, there are no beer or cigarettes. Owing to shortage of workers, who are in the forces, you make your own coal transports. Many nights are spent in air raid cellars, and often after only two hours' sleep, you are off again to hard work.

" This situation is the same as in many other German towns, but in some districts it is even worse.''

BRITISH and RUSSIAN Air Raids over ENEMY and ENEMY-occupied Territories.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
27—10—41.	**(Monday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE and the BELGIUM coast.			
	Enemy ships and barges off BELGIUM.	2 float planes on the sea destroyed.		3 fighters.
	A GERMAN convoy off the DUTCH coast.		2 bombers 9 fighters.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
27—10—41.	**(Monday)**—*cont.*			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
NIGHT :—				
	Aerodromes in occupied territories...			
	ITALY			
	A railway station, a railway bridge and a goods train near COTRONE.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	Railway installations, buildings and harbour at BENGHAZI.	Damaged.		
	The Aerodrome at MECHELLI ...			
	Fuel and munition dumps on the BARDIA and TOBRUK road.	Blown up.		
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole Front.			
28—10—41.	**(Tuesday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive patrols over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE. **Barges and other targets** in DUNKIRK area. **An enemy fighter on the ground** at BERCK aerodrome. **An enemy convoy** off TERSCHELLING	The fighter destroyed.	No loss.	6 fighters.
NIGHT :—				
	Military objectives in South and South-west GERMANY. **The docks** at CHERBOURG.		No loss.	
	SICILY.			
	The Aerodrome, aerodrome buildings and hangars in SICILY.	Fires started.		

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
28—10—41. (Tuesday)—*cont.*				
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	A military camp and a staging post at BUERAT EL HSUN.	Buildings damaged; fires started.		
	A motor transport and stores in the frontier Zone.			
	Enemy positions south of AMBAZZO.		1 plane.	
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT			
	Air combats and aerodromes over the entire battlefield.		12 planes.	31 planes.
	Enemy communications behind the GERMAN lines.			
29—10—41. (Wednesday.)				
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY:—				
	Military objectives in BELGIUM.			
	Aerodromes in Northern FRANCE ...	...	No loss.	1 fighter.
NIGHT:—				
	A concentration of shipping in the harbour, a fish oil factory, barracks and anti-aircraft posts at AALESUND.	4 ships sunk and another set on fire.	...	...
	An enemy supply ship off STATLAND.	...	...	...
	The docks at BERGEN ...	...	No loss.	...
	ITALY.			
	Military buildings, a railway siding, a pumping station and a railway track at SOVERATO.	Large fires started.	...	...
	A factory and buildings at LOCRI ...	Fires broke out.	...	...
	A factory and gas works at SIDERNO.			
	A factory and a train at CATANZARO.			
	CRETE.			
	Military objectives at SUDA BAY and HERAKLION.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
29—10—41.	**(Wednesday.)**—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	Railways, buildings, engine sheds and marshalling yards at TRIPOLI. **Shipping and buildings** in BENGHAZI harbour. **The landing ground** at EL TMIMI. **Shipping in the harbour and encampments** at BARDIA. **Targets** behind the enemy lines. **Air combat** over the frontier area.	Damaged.	6 planes.	1 plane.
	(By Russian planes.) **EASTERN FRONT.**			
	Infantry, Artillery, air combats and aircraft on the ground along the whole front.	...	?	65 planes.
30—10—41.	**(Thursday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Enemy shipping off BOULOGNE aud LE HAVRE. **The aerodrome** at MORLAIX. **The Naval base** at BREST. **Enemy aerodromes** in low countries.	A hangar set on fire	1 plane.	
NIGHT :—				
	No information available.			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	No information available.			
	(By Russian planes). **EASTERN FRONT.**			
	Air cambats, aeroplanes on the aerodromes and enemy positions along the whole fighting area.		18 planes.	37 planes.
31—10—41.	**(Friday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over Northern FRANCE and the ENGLISH CHANNEL. **An electric transformer station, factory buildings, railway communications and canal bridges** in northern FRANCE. **Three small vessels** off the FRENCH coast.		2 fighters.	

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
31—10—41.	**(Friday)**—*cont.*			
	GERMANY and GERMAN occupied EUROPE—*cont.*			
NIGHT :—				
	Enemy shipping off the NORWEGIAN coast and the FRISIAN Islands.	Ten vessels hit.	2 planes.	
	The docks at BOULOGNE and DUNKIRK			
	The docks and railways at HAMBURG.			
	Bremen		Fires started.	6 fighters.
	ITALY.			
	Military objectives at NAPLES.			
	SICILY.			
	A Factory at LICATA ...			
	The harbour at PALERMO ...			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	Barracks and hangars at BERKA aerodrome.	Explosions and fires started.		
	The aerodrome at EL GAZALA ...			
	Italian positions east of GONDAR ...		No loss.	
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats and aircraft on the aerodromes along the whole front.			
1—11—41.	**(Saturday).**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
DAY :—				
	Offensive sweeps over the ENGLISH CHANNEL and Northern FRANCE.			
NIGHT :—				
	The Naval base at KIEL ...			
	The docks at BREST and LE HAVRE.			
	The docks at ST. NAZAIRE ...			4 fighters.
	ITALY.			
	Torpedo and air frame factories and the railway station at NAPLES.			
	SICILY.			
	The railway station at CANICATTI ...			
	Sulphur factories at LICATA ...			
	The seaplane base at PALERMO ...			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	British and Russian air losses.	Enemy aircraft losses.
1—11—41.	(Saturday)—*cont.*			
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The harbour and shipping at BENGHAZI			
	A petrol dump at BERKA aerodrome.	Set on fire.		
	Aircraft on the ground at DERNA ...	Many damaged.		
	Motor transport on the BENINA road	Motor vehicels set on fire.		
	MEDITERRANEAN.			
	Enemy ships in the Gulf of SIRTE ...			
	(By Russian planes).			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats over the whole battlefield			
2—11—41.	**(Sunday.)**			
	GERMANY and GERMAN-occupied EUROPE.			
NIGHT :—				
	Enemy shipping off HOLLAND ...	A tanker and a supply ship hit.		
	A fish oil factory and a wireless station on the NORWEGIAN coast.			
	A warehouse and a small supply ship in a NORWEGIAN FJORD.		1 plane.	
	SICILY.			
	A sulphur factory at LICATA ...	Explosions and fires started.		
	ITALIAN AFRICA.			
	The aerodrome and aircraft on the aerodrome at CASTEL BENITO.	Big fires started.		1 plane.
	Dumps in the GAMBUT area south of the BARDIA-TOBRUK road.		2 planes.	
	(By Russian planes.)			
	EASTERN FRONT.			
	Air combats, aircraft on the aerodromes and German positions along the entire battle front.		3 planes.	13 planes.

ENEMY Air Raids over BRITAIN, BRITISH Territories and RUSSIA.

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
28—10—41. (Tuesday).				
	BRITAIN.			
DAY :—	No air activity at all.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few points in South-west ENGLAND	A few casualties	1 plane.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.			
29—10—41. (Wednesday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A single point in South-west ENGLAND.	No damage or casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow		41 planes.	
	Russian communications behind the Russian lines, in the MOSCOW Front			
	EGYPT.			
	ALEXANDRIA	No damage.		
30—10—41. (Thursday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
DAY :—				
	South-west coast of ENGLAND	...	1 plane.	
NIGHT :—				
	A few points in East ANGLIA, WEST and South west ENGLAND.	Slight damage and a few casualties.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow			
	Russian communications behind the Russian lines.			
31—10—41. (Friday).				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	East coast of ENGLAND	...	1 plane.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.			

Date.	Targets.	Damage caused by air bombardment.	Enemy aircraft losses.	British and Russian air losses.
1—11—41. (Saturday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	MERSEYSIDE **A few other points** in ENGLAND and WALES.	...Slight damage and a few casualties.	6 bombers.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow.			
	Military objectives in CRIMEA.			
2—11—41. (Sunday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A few isolated points in East SCOTLAND and East ANGLIA.	Slight damage and a few casualties.	2 bombers.	
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow	...	4 planes.	
3—11—41. (Monday.)				
	BRITAIN.			
NIGHT :—				
	A place on the North-east coast of ENGLAND.	Only slight damage.		
	RUSSIA.			
	Moscow	...	2 planes.	
	Russian communications and positions behind the battle lines.			

SIDE LIGHTS.

ANOTHER PEACE OFFENSIVE. We are authoritatively advised—though we don't seem to have heard much of it in this part of INDIA—that the Germans are now engaged on "the most comprehensive propaganda campaign they have attempted since the war began." Mr. W. A. Sinclair in a recent B. B. C. broadcast says that this winter drive for peace-on-German-terms will differ

from previous efforts in that it is to be the same for all audiences, with perhaps slight differences of detail and emphasis. Anyway, what the world is required to believe is

(*a*) that GERMANY has already conquered RUSSIA and EUROPE, and that the present fighting is a mopping-up operation

(*b*) that EUROPE is already united in the New Order under GERMANY

and (*c*) that GERMANY now can never be invaded, and has only to sit tight until BRITAIN and AMERICA and the still resisting peoples come to realise that it is all over.

It seems to an ordinary intelligence that such tripe is simply not worth the cost of microphones or the strain on a broadcaster's voice, yet, on the old Hitlerian recipe, it is being strenuously repeated in abundant broadcasts, especially to the eastern countries and INDIA. In case any of our readers find themselves listening by accident to Axis broadcasts, they might remember as regards (*a*)

that ever since *October 8th*, the German Radio has been announcing the 'complete encirclement', the 'destruction', the 'annihilation' and the 'inability to offer resistance' of all the Russian armies. Yet a full month later, Russian LENINGRAD armies are on the offensive, MOSCOW defences stand stoutly, and even in the south the Germans have had to halt and protect their lines of communications, in spite of the fall of KHARKOV. Even the boosted penetration of PEREKOP and the 'capture' of the CRIMEA is still more wish than fact.

As regards (*b*)

So well-accepted is the New Order in occupied territories, that the Germans have to execute fives, and tens, and fifties of innocent hostages in four different countries, in order to prove how popular they are!

As regards (*c*)

They may have had a little success, of which I take the hysterical campaign for an English invasion of the Continent to be one sign, and perhaps the industrial squabbles in AMERICA to be another. But they carry things a bit far when recent German broadcasts represent BRITAIN as now an island of so little importance that a German invasion would be waste of time. It is reminiscent of the picture of the wretched little man-in-a-tantrum, clutching at the arms of his friends as he surveys a grinning giant of an opponent, and shouting feverishly "Hold me back! Hold me back! Or I shall do him a damage!"

No, let's just quietly remember—and remember for ever—that NO Nazi peace-feeler is anything other than a move in the strategy of conquest and domination by force.

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MEXICO. This country, which not long ago, and frequently before that, managed to set the great Powers by the ears, has not been heard of very much lately. Now, however, she seems to have come down off the fence on to the right side.

In a firm speech in September, President Camacho bitterly condemned German aggression, justified the closing of the Axis consulates in MEXICO, and announced that several Axis ships found there had already been put into service in inter-American trade. The Foreign Minister, Don Padilla, followed this up by plumping for the HAVANA Declaration, and recognition of the fact that an attack on AMERICA would betaken by MEXICO as an attack on herself.

BRITAIN has now decided to resume diplomatic relations with MEXICO, whom the U. S. A. had just previously included in her "good neighbour" list. And it is worth noting—seeing the immense importance of oil (the original bone of contention between all these Powers)—that President Camacho may well be taking a less radical view of the necessity for MEXICO'S expropriation of the properties of the British Oil Companies, than Resident Cardenas. He has already tried, though hitherto unsuccessfully, to reinstate them as far as working the plants by joint-operation between the companies and the Government—and it would be no surprise if a second attempt came off.

As for AMERICA, there is now an agreement sanctioning the reciprocal use of airfields—one-plane at a time for 24 hours each. MEXICO'S proximity to the Panama Canal makes this once-difficult concession a matter of great importance.

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THE JAPANESE PUZZLE. General Tojo's assumption of the Premiership caused a wave of apprehension in all countries considering themselves 'interested' in JAPAN'S 'Co-prosperity' ideas. "The logic of having," as the *Japan Times and Advertiser* commented, "a trained and expert military administrator is too obvious to need special emphasis." And the General was not long in announcing that "Internally we must consolidate our wartime structure, while externally we must strengthen our ties with treaty nations." In fact, there is no change in the fundamental national *policy*, announced on October 16th by the Japanese radio. It is :—

(*a*) The settlement of the CHINA Affair.

(*b*) The establishment of the Greater East ASIA 'Co-prosperity' sphere, and

(*c*) Adhesion to the Tripartite Alliance.

Nevertheless, weeks have now gone, and no spark has yet fallen into the expectant powder-barrel. In other words, the apprehension remarked above affects an important section of Japanese public opinion as well as the A. B. C. D. powers, and a strongly militarist and expansionist government is not yet sure enough of its ground to leap into War. There are reports of troop movements in MANCHUKUO and in INDO-CHINA, and a commercial air-line has been established between PORTUGAL and TIMOR, but the general effect of Tojo's promotion must be rather disappointing to the Germans so far.

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—AND A SIDE LIGHT. An ingenious commentator on this puzzle calls pointed attention to the **close synchronisation of Japanese policy with the progress of the campaign in Russia.**

Go back to July, and the initial rapid German advance into RUSSIA. **A more warlike Cabinet under Prince Konoye assumed office.**

The latest German offensive began in early October; on the 3rd Hitler could rightly claim large German successes. Certainly by October 18th, the Germans must have been rather near success, for the Russians admitted 'a break through', and foreign diplomats had to leave MOSCOW. **So, on October 16th, a new Japanese Cabinet under the fire-eating Tojo was formed.** Since then, however,

(i) the German radio and press have had to warn the German people against banking on an early conclusion of the campaign.

(ii) the Germans began complaining about the weather.

Correspondingly, on Oct. 25, the Japanese suddenly discovered how "inconceivable in well-informed Japanese quarters" was Colonel Knox's statement that the prosecution of Japanese designs meant the 'virtual inevitability' of War! And on Oct. 26, the Japanese Press complained sadly of the failure of the American people to recognize the "righteousness of Japan's co-prosperity policy".

The coincidences are certainly curious. One might almost hazard that when they thought RUSSIA was about to collapse, the militarists forced a change of Government. Once more disappointed, they are again reduced to a state of indecision. And long may that dilemma last!

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DON'T SIT BACK! The magnificence of the Russian resistance, the debunking of the 'invincibility' of the German armies, the onset of winter, the revival of MOSCOW and LENINGRAD—all these by their very favourableness contain the germ of a disease which we must avoid at all costs—the disease of complacency.

For one thing, the renewed ferocity of the German assaults in the centre and the south may still possibly give them their reward, but even if it does not, even if the core of Russian resistance remains unbroken, we MUST realise what that resistance has cost our splendid allies. Put bluntly the War so far has gravely weakened the Soviet by tremendous losses of men and material. Worse, vital industrial production in the MOSCOW region and the Donetz basin has been so crippled that only British and American effort can fill the gap, if the Russians are to remain a major fighting force next spring.

Statistical experts assure us blithely enough that even if the Russians fall back on the line of the Don and the Volga, their great (but largely undeveloped) resources in the east can convert their armies into a first-rate striking force again—but in twelve months' time! Knowing the Germans, that is obviously not good enough. The time-lag must be at least *halved*. That's our job, and the job of the U. S. A. Our leaders know it, and many of our people know it. But until every jackman of us, in INDIA and in PUDUKKOTTAI (and even if you only buy a "V" Diary here, it will *help*!) realises that a portion of the very fate of the world is in his own hands, the mentality required for a Russian victory, for an Allied victory, for a victory for freedom and human decency, is not within us. Apathy, at a time like this, is very nearly as bad as non-co-operation, very nearly as dangerous as surrender, very nearly as treacherous as treating with the enemy.

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AND RUSSIA FIGHTS ON. We find ourselves bound in our last paragraph to strike the same note as in our first, namely how important an arm Propaganda is considered in GERMANY. It is almost as carefully tended as the *Wehrmacht* and the *Luftwaffe*. Goebbels seems to make long-term programmes, and though they vitally concern the armed forces, he does not let their good or ill fortune change his own essential plan. " A victory each weekend " has been the piéce de resistance of the radio and press for some time now, the fall of KHARKOV being the special announcement of the last weekend last month. Previous "weekend triumphs" were :—

Sat. Sep. 20.	Entry into KIEV claimed,
Sat. Sep. 27	"End of the KIEV Battle" and "annihilation" of Budenny's armies.
Fri. Oct. 3	Hitler himself announced that the whole campaign was already victorious.
Sat. Oct 11.	Second official "annihilation" of Budenny's armies.
Sat. Oct. 16.	Official " annihilation " of Timoshenko's armies.

Somewhere about here there was undoubtedly a place in this programme for

"the fall of Moscow" but... Well, to those docile sheep, the German people, the "annihilation" of the armies defending a city which looks like still fighting back next spring, seems to be good enough!

"BOMBER COMMAND"

[*First instalment of the Air Ministry's recent best-seller*].

EARLY R. A. F. ATTACKS ON GERMAN FLEET FRENCH GENERAL STAFF'S OPPOSITION TO OFFENSIVE ACTION.

Here is the first of a series of extracts from "Bomber Command" (H. M. Stationery Office ; 1s. 6d.) which has just been published in Great Britain, and which within 24 hours reached a sale of over 300,000 copies. It is issued for the Air Ministry by the Ministry of Information, and it tells the story of the Bomber Command's operations during the first 22 months of the war, including attacks on German Fleet and seaplane bases, bombing of invasion ports, the Battle of the Atlantic and the attack on German military and industrial targets. The picture, the author says, is sombre in places. In others it is lit by the bright colours of achievement, but diffused throughout it there glows the steady light shed by the courage, hardihood and endurance of pilots and crews. They accomplished much. They dared all. The tale is also one to which a new chapter is being added every day and every night, in which still more is accomplished and still all is dared. This record is for the most part the story of Battles, Blenheims and Hampdens, Wellingtons and Whitleys. Our larger and more modern aircraft, the Stirlings, Manchesters, Halifaxes, Flying Fortresses and the rest, enter it only at the end. It has been aircraft constructed before the war that have up till now been the chief instruments of the attack on Germany. In these aircraft men of the Bomber Command have flown some 24,000,000 miles during the period under review. It was a period of preparation for the events on the threshold of which we are now standing.

The bomber pilot differs in training and environment from his colleague flying a Spitfire or Hurricane. He must be capable of considerable physical and mental endurance, for it may be necessary for him to remain nine, ten, eleven or even twelve hours in the air, and to fly for the most part of that time over hostile territory or across an unfriendly sea. The men of the Bomber

Command are appointed to fulfil a special mission. They are men, for the most part, in the prime of youth. For them the shapes of life and death are very real.

For more than six months not a bomb was dropped on German soil. The attack was concentrated on the German Fleet. The Bomber Command were ordered to take the greatest care not to injure the enemy civilian population—not even to drop bombs on ships lying alongside or close to a quay.

Through all the early months of the war, and especially during the Norwegian campaign, weather remained a factor of cardinal importance, and it must not be forgotten that in April it is still winter in Norway. To illustrate the appalling weather met with, here is an account by the pilot of a Blenheim, one of those which attacked Stavanger on April 16, 1940:

" Soon after leaving the English coast," he said, " we ran into rain which was literally tropical in its fury. After some time we climbed, and then the rain turned to snow. At 13,000 feet the engines of two of the Blenheims became iced-up and stopped. One aircraft dropped more or less out of contro until only 600 feet above the sea, when the engines started again. The other Blenheim was even luckier. It actually struck the waves the very moment its engines came to life. It lost its rear wheel, but both aircraft got safely back to the base."

In such conditions it is not surprising that only one of that formation of Blenheims reached Stavanger. It was flying very low and a brisk argument was in progress between pilot and observer as to their whereabouts. " Call yourself an observer ?" said the pilot. " Where is the......place ?" At that moment a piece of anti-aircraft shell removed half of the cowling of his cockpit. They knew they had arrived.

But this is to anticipate things.

The first British attack was made on September 4, 1939. There was heavy rain and low cloud over all that part of the coast of Germany. Though many of our aircraft went astray, one reached Brunsbuttel and bombed a warship with no observed result.

Five Blenheims reached Sahillig Roads. They were carrying 500-1b bombs fused for a delay of eleven seconds. Up the roads they flew in open formation, some 500 feet above the sea. Two of them in the rear lost touch, but the other three held on, and presently sighted between rain and squalls a German battleship, the *Von Scheer*. She was to port of them. No. 2 of the squadron, flying to starboard and abreast of his leader, pulled up above him, turning very sharply. This manoeuvre put him in a position to attack first. He did so, but his first bomb missed the ship by ten yards and his second failed to leave the aircraft.

Meanwhile his leader was coming in to the attack. To deliver it, he descended almost to the surface of the water. A tender alongside the stern of the warship provided momentary cover. The leader skimmed over this and pulled up just high enough to clear the mast of the *Von Scheer*. His observer saw men leaning against the rails of the ship and a line of washing hanging out to dry. Then the bombs fell and pieces of the catapult gear used to launch the ship's aircraft flew into the air.

These Blenheims were followed by five more which attacked from a very low level. Only one returned. The exact fate of the others is not known, but months later a German, talking of this raid to a friend in the compartment of a train crossing North Italy, remarked upon the reckless gallantry of their crews. It appeared that crew of at least one Blenheim attacked the enemy so close that the blast of their bombs, when they exploded on the warship, destroyed their aircraft. Our total losses were two Wellingtons and five Blenheims.

The Bomber Command made unceasing attempts to get at the vitals of the enemy, and these constant sorties resulted in fairly severe casualties. The pilots and navigators making them had yet to acquire experience of flying long distances over sea. They learnt it as they flew.

It was decided that the Bomber Command should undertake reconnaissance in strength, using aircraft equipped with bombs and ready to attack.

In pursuance of this policy, a squadron of Hampdens patrolling Heligoland Bight on September 29, in two formations of six and five, found and attacked two enemy destroyers. Owing to what appears to have been an error in timing, the two formations became separated, and when the second reached the area the enemy had been roused into action. The five aircraft composing this formation were intercepted. None of them returned, and the Germans claim to have shot them all down with the loss of two of their own fighters.

The experience gained from this raid and that of September 4 appeared to show that a level attack on heavily armed naval vessels from such a low height was likely to prove a costly undertaking.

The story continues, through the leaflet raids, to the campaign in Norway, the Battle of Flanders and the fall of France. It tells of the plans made by the Allied High Command and what happened to them. The French General Staff made it clear at the outset that their main preoccupation was the invasion of their country. They viewed with the greatest misgiving any plan by which bombers were to be used for attacks on German industry, and they did not hesitate to say so. They therefore pressed from the start for the full co-operation of the whole British bomber force in resisting any German invasion of France. This was immediately promised.

The French said definitely that they could not undertake any day bombing by their own air force. Since they did not possess more than 40 day bombers, this attitude was not surprising. On April 14 the French High Command was informed that, subject to the minimum diversion to Norway, Denmark and Northern Germany, it was intended, should the Germans attack, to use our full offensive strength in the area of the enemy's advance, and in the districts east of the Rhine through which his lines of communication and supply would have run.

On the next day the Comité de Guerre ruled that, because casualties might be caused to the civilian population, bombing attacks on enemy concentrations in Germany were not to be made, unless the Germans launched them upon the Allies. This decision at once limited the possible objectives to enemy columns on the march. It was pointed out to General Gamelin that such targets were quite unsuitable for our heavy bombers, since they had been designed for an entirely different purpose. General Gamelin remained unconvinced.

The German attack opened in force on May 10, 1940. The Allied Commander-in-Chief still refused to allow objectives in Germany or German troops on the move in their own country to be bombed. It was not until the afternoon of May 10 that the advanced air striking force bombed German columns advancing through Luxembourg, and not until next day that attacks were made on enemy troops and lines of communication by our medium and heavy bombing forces.

A more serious difference held up British bombing of Italian industrial objectives when Italy entered the war. On Monday June 3, 1940, orders were issued for the immediate creation of a British bombing force to operate against Italy, whose entry into the war was then regarded as inevitable. The force was to be based on Salon aerodrome, not far from Marseilles.

By June 10, preparations on the spot were completed. On the next day, at 3 o' clock in the afternoon, a number of Wellingtons arrived from England. By evening executive orders for a raid on Milan had been received by the commander of the force. The necessary preparations were soon made, but he presently found himself in difficulties with the French authorities, notably with the commander of the Zone des Opérations Aeriennes des Alpes.

They forbade the execution of the orders received from the British air headquarters, maintaining that they were contrary to the desires of the French Government. The argument continued from about half past seven until late into the night.

The British officer commanding was in a difficult position ; his orders were clear and were twice confirmed by telephone during the evening. Though he did not know it, they were based on decisions taken in consultation and

agreement with the French Government, which had in fact placed the aerodrome at our disposal. In view of the very definite nature of his instructions, he disregarded the protests of the French authorities and continued to make preparations to carry out the raid.

About half an hour after midnight the Wellingtons were taxing into position for the take-off when a number of French military lorries were suddenly driven on to the aerodrome and so dispersed as to make any take-off impossible. The French officer in charge then informed the British commander that he had been instructed at all costs to prevent the British bombers from taking the air.

To avoid an open clash the raid was cancelled, and most of the Wellingtons returned to England the next day. While they were still in the air French authorities called at the aerodrome to express their regret at having been compelled to intervene in order to prevent the operation. As a result of further instructions the French temporarily withdrew their opposition, and the raid took place on the night of June 15/16, the target being Genoa. This was the last bombing operation carried out from French soil.

R. A. F. OFFENSIVE AGAINST ITALY.

METROPOLITAN TERRITORY, EMPIRE, COMMUNICATIONS—ALL SUFFER.

ITS EFFECT ON THE ITALIAN PEOPLE.

by

Wing Commander L. V. Fraser

With her African empire shaken and much of it lost, Italy now finds the war being carried with determination to her homeland. After a respite enforced by the weather and long days, the R. A. F. is again attacking. Heavy bombers based on Britain now have darkness wherein to make the round trip. Bombers based on the Middle East come in from the other side. Italy is being bombed at both ends and in the middle.

The offensive against Italy, her empire and her lines of communication is a considered campaign. Every bomb is directed against some nerve centre or supply base. A substantial part of the industrial area of Genoa has now been damaged by R.A.F. raids. The big factory of Lagnana at Milan (one of Italy's largest textile concerns engaged in making cloth for the army), was destroyed and a thousand men were put out of work. Naples has suffered even more extensively. An oil refinery was hit, oil tanks exploded and petrol tanks

set, on fire; the blaze lasted two days. A railway station was damaged, and a large number of casualties were caused among military personnel. The prefecture and a textile factory suffered considerably.

In Catania between 30 and 40 aircraft were burned out, one hangar was wrecked and another damaged in a raid on an aerodrome. Thousands of citizens scurried to the country, where they cannot find accommodation, in order to escape bombing.

Across the Mediterranean, Italy's ports suffer even more. None of her ships are safe, whether in home ports, on the sea or in Tripolitan harbours. Some certainly get through. The passage to the North African ports is short, and while many ships are sunk, some escape. For those that reach port, however, the danger and destruction is just as great. The R. A. F. never leaves Benghazi or Tripoli long undisturbed; as soon as there is a target it is dealt with. Benghazi and Tripoli are the bottle-necks for supplies, and what happens when the R. A. F. pay their customary visit is well illustrated by a recent raid on Tripoli. Bombers came in over the port with the leader making a dive of about 4,000 feet to attack a tanker. Its stick of bombs fell true, and there was a brilliant flash followed by belching clouds of black smoke. The resulting fire acted as a beacon to other bombers coming in to attack, and their cargoes of high explosives were dropped on other ships, lighters and barges in harbour. It must have been one of the most spectacular sights even experienced pilots have seen, for the oil from the battered tanker spread a blazing blanket over the waters of the harbour. The attack lasted two hours.

R. A. F. pilots, maintaining their ascendancy, attack everything they see. A road tanker was sent up in the air and exploded; other lorries were lifted off the ground by bombs. When troops jumped and ran for cover they were machine-gunned.

The persistence and variety of the R. A. F. offensive in the Mediterranean is not lost on the Italians. Their spirit, never very robust, does not take kindly the attacks on their homeland. The knowledge that their relatives across the Mediterranean are also suffering is bitter. Demands for adequate protection increase. The Duce must send up Italian fighters, must provide more and more ground defences. The R. A. F. must be stopped.

But the R. A. F. will *not* be stopped. Instead, the bombers return. They come down mast high, or skim the tops of trees to make sure.

ITALY TO "SHARE" IN R. A. F.'S WINTER PROGRAMME OF BOMBING.

REPORTS OF GROWING UNEASINESS IN COUNTRY.

INCREASING HATRED OF GERMANS.

by

(*The Diplomatic Correspondent of the* **Daily Telegraph**).

IMPRESSED by reports showing how the Italian public is growing increasingly uneasy about the war, Government, I understand, has decided that, as far as possible, Italy is to share in the winter programme of the bombing of enemy territory. The latest heavy raids on north Italian towns may be regarded as merely the first instalment of a regular series of visits by the R. A. F.

It is evident at present that there is great uneasiness among the Italian people. In some parts of the country this amounts to active, if veiled, criticism. The Royal House, which has identified itself so closely with Mussolini, is suffering the same gradual eclipse of popularity. In parallel with this development of opinion is the rapidly growing hatred of Germans, who are now in full control of all essential public utility undertakings and direct the policy of all departments of Government.

On the other hand, there is no evidence of any active oppositional **leadership**. This may in part be due to the fact that the Fascist secret police arrested more than 100 potential leaders of the opposition at the moment of Italy's entry into the war. It is certain that the German Gestapo has since intensified all forms of repressive supervision.

Nonetheless, it is clear that discontent is widespread and has increased by the news of mounting casualties, as Italian forces are compelled to play their part in holding down the occupied territories and on other duties.

This state of affairs had arisen during the period when the Axis was having military success in the Balkans and under summer conditions of living. It is now clear that the coal shortage in Italy this winter will be acute. At the same time comes a drastic rationing of food and clothing.

While it would be wrong to anticipate any immediate overthrow of the regime, **it is reasonable to deduce that by next spring the position of the dictator and the king alike will be becoming most insecure.**

WHY GERMANS ARE PRAISING ITALIANS.

Having regard to the frequent reports of discontent in Italy and of the misgivings aroused among the people by the Russian campaign, the latest tactics of German propaganda are not without significance, observes the

Manchester Guardian Diplomatic Corespondent on October 2. Hitherto there has been little or no mention of Italy's contribution to the fighting in the East, but for the last two days the German wireless has put out fulsome stories of the supposed magnificent achievements of Italian divisions on the Russian front.

PREVALENCE OF ACUTE SHORTAGE.

Reports received in Ankara from very reliable sources provide further evidence that the situation in Italy has become critical, cables *The Times* Ankara Correspondent. **There is great shortage of equipment and other war materials and also of raw materials. The Germans asked the Italians to send ten divisions to the Russian front, but they were able to send only three divisions and four battalions of Blackshirts.** Discontent is growing fast all over Italy, and there have been serious riots in Sicily.

AMERICAN CORRESPONDENT'S ACCOUNT.

In one of the most heavily censored messages ever received by American newspapers from Rome, the correspondent of the *New York Times* tries to convey some impression of the "stunning" effect on the Italian people of the latest ban on sales (cables the *Daily Telegraph* New York Correspondent). "Italian industry," he writes, "is at least half paralysed by these measures that have come suddenly and unforeseen." All businesses and shops, he says, *have been ordered to remain open even though they cannot sell anything for 15 days.* All men's and women's clothing including hats, furs and textiles is to be rationed. The Italians curse the day when the Germans arrived, according to a traveller of some importance. Tension is acute in the south, and the R. A. F. raids on Sicily have led to open revolts against the Fascist regime.

LIFE IN MOSCOW UNDER MENACING SHADOW OF SWASTIKA.

"What sort of life do they lead in Moscow under the menacing shadow of the Swastika?" asks Vernon Bartlett (who returned from Moscow with the Anglo-American Mission) in the *News Chronicle* on October 16. You remember what exaggerated or distorted ideas about London and Londoners gained currency a year ago during the Battle for Britain, despite the large corps of trained writers and commentators, who described their thoughts and deeds to their distant readers and audiences? You are now dependent on a much smaller group of special correspondents working in Moscow under much greater difficulties.

The threat to Moscow, especially from the south, is undoubtedly a very grave one, but theatres are still open in the week-ends. On Sunday afternoons, Ulianova, the Leading ballerina of Leningrad, or Lepischinskavat her Moscow rival, dances before a vast audience, whose enthusiasm leads on to subsequent arguments as widespread and as excited as the old arguments on the Boat Race day about the respective merits of Oxford and Cambridge. No people were ever more rightly proud of anything than the people of Moscow are proud of their ballet, and the nearer Hitler's hordes come to the city, more people want to forget about him with its help.

The cinemas are showing "Britain can take it," and a film of Moscow is somewhat similar but infinitely less moving, since so very few German aeroplanes have yet dropped bombs on the Soviet capital.

Goebbels has lied about no place more blatantly than he has lied about Moscow. There are long queues for bread, milk and newspapers, and shorter ones for various other commodities, as there have been for years. Patient and humble little people go back to their crowded apartments with some of that disquieting gossip you always find in countries where the press is strictly controlled. But there is no suggestion—no suggestion whatsoever—of defeatism or panic.

There are, as far as I could judge, no Quislings in Russia. Descriptions of special correspondents would not refer to any wild and exhilarating enthusiasm, and that is just as well, for enthusiasm is a less durable quality than the determination of the Russian people. **For almost a generation they have been brought up to expect an attack on their country. There have been doubts abou the indentity of the enemy, but not about the inevitability of war.** They have made sacrifices of comforts, almost necessities, in order to build up their military strength. In the last war they fought tenaciously and with courage, although they were nearly without arms. In this war they are better equipped, and they have more to fight for. A special correspondent freed for once from the censor would probably find a good deal to criticise—and, most of all, censorship itself—but he would have nothing but praise and confidence for the quiet and resolute determination of the people of the U. S. S. R.

EUROPEAN CONFERENCE THAT HAD TO BE SHELVED.

HOW RUSSIA AND OCCUPIED EUROPE HAVE BAULKED HITLER.

RESISTANCE TO NAZI "NEW ORDER".

TERRORISM UNABLE TO PUT DOWN UNDERGROUND WAR.

by

Eugene Lennhoff.

It has been Hitler's intention at the end of October, 1941, to set the official seal upon his domination of the Continent. A big European Congress was to have been held in Vienna, where all the Quislings and their masters would with pomp and circumstance have proclaimed definitive foundations of the "New Order". **The detailed agenda of the conference was completed shortly before the attack on the Soviet Union.** So sure was Hitler of a lightning victory over the Russians, that he angrily scouted the fears of Goering and others that the Russian campaign might necessitate the postponement of the Vienna meeting. "The conference will meet on the appointed day," he declared, with a finality that silenced all objections.

But he was wrong. The conference has had to be indefinitely shelved. Not only because the German General Staff is badly behind its time-table, but more than that because the "New Order" in every country where Hitler's minions have tried with Gestapo helped to set it up has suffered a disastrous shipwreck. **None** of the people whom Hitler is trying to bend beneath his yoke **has accepted** his "New Order". Resistance is being shown everywhere in the annexed territories, as well as in those which are supposed to be only "temporarily occupied", in the puppet States not less than in the satellite countries.

Never in history have deeds so belied words as in the introduction of the "New Order," so far as it is already established. War, concentration camps, mass executions, economic breakdown, the carrying-off of hundreds of thousands of men and women to forced labour in Germany—these are only some of the blessings which Hitler has conferred upon Europe. Thousands upon thousands of soldiers from puppet and satellite States have been sent to the slaughter house in Russia; in the occupied territories deluded youths, turned Nazi by miscalculation or from perverted idealism, have earned the Fuehrer's thanks by offering themselves as cannon food.

Almost without exception, the men whom Hitler has chosen to be the guardians of his "New Order" are terrorists, murderers or gangsters. Their mere names have now a sinister ring: "Protector" Reinhard Heydrich (Czechoslovakia); Pavelitch, Head of State, and Kasche, German Minister (Croatia); "General" Deloncle (France); Dr. Waechter (Governor of Cracow); Marshal Antonescu and Killinger, German Minister (Rumania); Ivan Mikhailoff and Beckrle, German Minister (Bulgaria); Seyss—Inquart (Holland); Governor-General Frank (Poland); Karl Hermann Frank, Under Secretary of the State (Czechoslovakia); Josef Terboven (Norway); Uiberacker (Slovenia); Erich Koch (Ukraine); Wagner (Alsace); Josef Buerckl (Lorraine); and Karmasin (Slovakia).

The underground front sprang up overnight, and it grows stronger week by week. Patriots defy the terrorists. **Neither the presence in the country of German troops and Gestapo units, nor their own lack of arms, nor even mass executions, can deter them from their untiring struggle. Millions of people are filled with such loathing of their oppressors that they cannot remain passive.** They are passionately inspired to do their utmost to diminish the Nazi war potential, to reduce the rate of war production, and to paralyse the transport system, already heavily overburdened. By every means in their power they want to prove how vain is the hope of the Nazis to impose the "New Order" upon the subjugated, deceived and betrayed peoples, and to show them that the nations of Europe are determined never to acknowledge Nazi rule. They fight without a unified organisation and without a centralised command. It is a war terribly unequa in weapons, a war, as it were, of tanks against pistols. But it is inspired by profound idealism, by a passion for freedom which triumphs even over the gallows and the firing squad.

Action is not uniform along the whole of this "third front". But in every single country occupied or controlled this underground warfare flares up again and again, first in one place, then in another.

"They of the axe will come" is the slogan of Holland's patriots; "death to the Nazis and all their henchmen" that of the Serbs. "Truth will prevail" is still the battle-cry of Masaryk's soldiers of freedom.

All know that death waits round every street corner, that the Gestapo draws its net more tightly around them every day. They know that, to avenge the lives of a few hangmen, Hitler will not hesitate to plunge Europe into new rivers of blood, and to murder whole nations. But these patriots have embarked upon what is to them the one and only path—that of a pitiless underground warfare.

At harvest time in many parts of Central and South-eastern Europe the sky at night shone with a lurid light in defiance of the rigorous blackout regulations. Crops were set afire here, there and everywhere. Huge quantities

of wheat, rye, maize, oats and potatoes earmarked for the Third Reich were burnt to the ground. In France, Belgium, Serbia and Rumania German officers, private soldiers and Gestapo men were shot dead in the streets. In Croatia mines were flooded. In Czech and Hungarian factories engines broke down. Turbines remained out of action for weeks. Blast furnaces went out. Ammunition dumps exploded suddenly and mysteriously. In Rumania and Galicia serious acts of sabotage are constantly being committed in oil-wells and refineries. Post and telephone offices in Belgrade and Zagreb have been burnt down, and telegraph cables cut, and serious damage has been done to wireless installations. Sabotage has been worst of all against railways along the whole third front from Norway to Bulgaria. Long stretches of track have been torn up. Dynamite has blown up railway stations, tunnels and troop and supply trains almost every day, and especially since the beginning of the Russian campaign.

Hitler is striking back with ruthless brutality. More and more of his most practised murderers are being placed in key positions in occupied territories, and given full powers. Under Heydrich and Terboven, and in the hands of Pavelitch, Killinger and Stuelpnagel the "New Order" has become the naked club law. Concentration camps spring up like mushrooms. Mass executions now take place at such a rate that the axe has given way to the firing party. The words "martial law" and "state of emergency" hang in letters of blood over Europe.

The self-devoted heroes of this underground front remain undaunted by all this terrorism. "The day of the axe", they say as they face the firing party, "must and will come". They know that there can be no better proof of the utter failure of the "New Order" than this conversion of the Continent into one huge torture chamber. Hitler's belief that only thus can he over-power the subjugated peoples proves that, in spite of her victories in the field, Germany has already lost the war.

A TURK LOOKS BACK—AND FORWARD!

by

Husamettin Usel (Former Naval Counsellor).

(As a corollary to our reprint of Turkish opinion last week we print the following).

At the beginning of the third year of war, it is not amiss to draw up the naval balance-sheet of this great war. There is no doubt that it would be interesting to know something of the future of this war, which has been going on for the past two years, and also to conclude what either side is thinking of doing to end this sanguinary struggle victoriously. Pages would be needed to go into this matter fully; but by considering the naval war in two separate ways, we can best give our readers a survey of the situation. In the war at sea **there are two navies: the 'Fighting Navy' and the 'Maritime Navy'.**

When war was declared Britain possessed a Navy superior to the German and Italian Navies combined. By summarising the naval losses of both sides during the last two years, we find that the British Navy still has a great superiority for these reasons:

1. During the last two years, Britain has lost 10% of her heavy battleships and cruisers and 7% of her destroyers.

2. In the same period, Germany has lost 50% of her heavy warships, including the two she has built meanwhile, and 75% of her cruisers.

3. Italy has lost two-thirds of her battleships, including those she has built during the past two years, and 50% of her cruisers.

The ships that Britain has put into commission during this time, those she has received from the U. S. A. and those she has taken over from the French, are not included in these figures. If we are to consider these ships as belonging to the British Navy, then British losses would be zero; **we could even say that Britain now has a Navy stronger than she had at the beginning of this war.**

We think this brief comparison sufficient to show the situation of the British and the German-Italian Navies to-day.

The losses inflicted on either side during these two years, always keeping in view the fact that at the beginning of the war Britain had twice as many heavy battleships, cruisers and smaller craft as Germany and Italy combined, can be estimated by noting that at the beginning of the 3rd year of the war, the British Navy is stronger and relatively superior than at the beginning of the war.

Regarding **the commercial fleets** we can consider these points :

1. At the beginning of the war Britain possessed 21 million tons of shipping ; of this she has lost 7 million tons during these last two years. The Germans claim this figure to be 13 million tons. If we take the average of these two claims, we can consider Britain's shipping losses for the last two years as 10 million tons.

2. Those ships which are owned by Britain's Allies, but are now being used by the British, consist of over 11 million tons.

3. **Britain to-day, therefore, must posses 21 million tons of shipping.**

4. Those ships which the British took over from the French are not included in these figures.

1. The Germans have lost 3,500,000 tons of shipping during these last two years.

2. Many of the German commercial vessels have remained at neutral ports because of the war.

3. Most of these ships have been commandeered by neutral governments. This, of course, also constitutes a loss to the Germans.

The Italian losses in maritime shipping are not as heavy as those of the Germans. By not entering the war for a long time the Italians found sufficient time to recall their ships to their home ports. Those ships, however, which have been sunk, and those others which have had to remain in foreign ports are losses to the Italians.

On the first day of the war the Germans had a formidable superiority in the air. We now receive news that, thanks to the development of British and American industries, this superiority has now gone over to the British.

The British claim that American and British factories turn out 3,700 aircraft a month, while the Germans claim that they (the Germans) turn out 2,500 aircraft per month.

At the beginning of the war Germany had, 8,000,000 odd trained troops under arms. The number of troops and material the Germans have lost in all the operations, and especially in the battles on the Russian front cannot be estimated ; but what an offensive force has to suffer in attacking Russia's 4 or 5 million very well trained troops can be easily imagined.

Though at the beginning of the war Britain had no trained army worth note, it is now reported that **she possesses a fully equipped army of 4 millions.**

In this conflict between the British and the Germans, it is quite evident that these last two years of war have weakened Germany's omnipotence though her territorial power has been widened ; but, at the same time, the

power of Britain has been augmented. Germany's ally, meanwhile, has been obliged to leave half a million of the troops she had in Abyssinia and Libya-either dead or as prisoners.

Germany is further obliged to keep part of her forces in those countries she has occupied and in which discontent reigns.

This is the naval and military situation, as we find it, at the beginning of the 3rd year of war. So long as Germany is unable to find the means with which to fight Britain, and so long as she is obliged to fight continually in ever widening territories distant from Britain, she will keep on sapping her strength, while Britain will keep on building up hers. By the time the U. S. A. completes its military preparations, and augments the Allies' forces to 6 to 7 million trained, fresh men, the Allies will be faced by the German forces sick and tired of the war.

These two years have proved that time is a factor which benefits the Allies. If Britain and the United-States find it possible to gain still more time, they will be able to face the Germans with a superior land force. Surely, the resistance which Russia is putting up to-day will prove the greatest help to a British superiority on land in the near future.

THE AXIS SPEAKS—AND IS ANSWERED.

A Commentary on Enemy Broadcasts to India and the Near East.

For the period October 18—25, 1941.

A KICK IN THE PANZERS.

"Londoners are beginning to realize that the Battle of the East is virtually over." (*German News in Hindustani, October, 18.*)

"The fresh Soviet troops have been completely annihilated and the war on the Eastern Front has virtually come to an end." (*German news in Hindustani, October, 19.*)

"The army of Timoshenko has been annihilated." (*German news in English, October, 20.*)

As a Swedish paper recently observed according to *Nazi estimates* the number of Russians killed and captured is 12,000,000 and when the estimate reaches 15,000,000 (the maximum Russian mobilization figure) which it no doubt will, Berlin will have great difficulty in explaining why she is still fighting at all in Russia.

Dr. Goebbels has not reached the broadcasting station at Moscow, although *"the whole Russian army is in flight"* and *"Timoshenko's forces are annihilated"*.

" One realized that there can be no question of the revival of the Soviet armed forces." (*German news in English, October, 22.*)

" Pursuit of the Bolsheviks in the Donetz basin continues favourably. Newly arrived Soviet formations are drawn into the general flight." (*German news in English, October, 21.*)

" Marshal Budenny of the Southern Sector has been confined to jail in Moscow. Also Marshal Voroshilov has been disposed, of". (*German news in Hindustani, October, 25.*)

" No official reasons are given for Timoshenko's dismissal. There can be no doubt however, that now he has been found guilty of whatever he may be accused of, we shall not have to wait long for his liquidation." (*German news in English, October, 25.*)

But for internal consumption the Nazis adopt a more sober tone. On Oct. 15 they said in German " *hard struggles may still be ahead of us. Our forces will not be spared more hard fighting.*"

The Berlin correspondent of the *Stockholm Tidningen* issued a warning against premature jubilation over the Southern move. He said " *The Russians are organizing a new defence line in the Donetz basin.*"

Goebbels has been caught in the trap of his lies inextricably this time, and even for him it will take some wriggling out.

Both Budenny and Voroshilov are free, alive and kicking, and after their present organization of armies behind the front lines, will kick harder still.

As for Timoshenko, he is being sent to the South, the critical area now, where he will no doubt show the same qualities that kept him for four months across the German path to Moscow.

CURSED ARE THE PEACE-FEELERS.

GERMANY SEEKS A RESPITE.

Periodically Goebbels organizes a " *Peace Blitz.*" It takes many shapes and talks in many voices. But it is always an integral part of Nazi strategy of world conquest.

As with other German attacks, the peace-blitz is begun while its existence is denied.

" After weapons have had their say, and Britain has thrown out Churchill and other people responsible for the war, one might speak of peace-feelers. Of course, they will be exclusively English peace-feelers."

(*Nazi Radio in German and English, October, 13.*)

Then various countries are tried out.

The Italian radio tell Britain and the U. S. A. on October 8 :—

" If you have any hopes left, let them be based on a peace which will come inspite of Mr. Churchill, and inspite of all the villanies of Bolshevism. Germany would destroy your hopes of winning this war, this unnecessary war, but Germany will in the end grant you one thing for sure, a peace free from Bolshevism."

Another message from Rome is sent out to Canada in French on October 12—

" Recent military developments make it obvious that a British victory is impossible. Then why does she fight. A country with commonsense would endeavour to stop fighting to save as much as possible. But Britain has no common sense."

In the same week Berlin probes S. Africa :—

" The British would give up the struggle if Russia were beaten. The only factor that might prolong the war is American intervention."

The same day in a broadcast to England Berlin declares :—

" The German people are the ancestors of the British. If there are two races in the world who should have been allies, they are Germany and England."

On October 15 and 16 the Nazi Radio issues the pronouncement in English :—

" All rumours of a peace settlement are unfounded. They are spread by democracies."

To understand the tactics of aggressive hypocrisy is to defeat them. This German search for a breathing space before the next assault serves only to strengthen the grim resolve of the Allies to expunge for ever such malice from the surface of the earth.

PROGRAMME OF LECTURES

OF THE

Pudukkottai State War Information Bureau.

LECTURE LXIX—(*Batch 1*).

1941—	8, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	9, Sunday ...	Poovarasagudi	...	6.00 p. m.
		Venkatakulam	...	6.30 p. m.
	10, Monday ...	Malampatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Perambur	...	6.30 p. m.
	11, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Tirugokarnam	...	5.30 p. m.
		Perungalur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Adanakkottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	12, Wednesday	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		Kiranur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Nanjur	...	6.30 p. m.
	13, Thursday ...	Arimalam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kilanilaikottai	...	6.30 p. m.
	14, Friday ...	Odayalippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Killukottai	...	6.30 p. m.

LECTURE LXX—(*Batch 2*).

November...	15, Saturday ...	Town Hall	...	6.30 p. m.
	16, Sunday ...	Vayalogam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Kudumiamalai	...	6.30 p. m.
	17, Monday ...	Nachandupatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Virachilai	...	6.30 p. m.
	18, Tuesday ...	College (A) English	...	10.15 a. m.
		Malaikkudippatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Tholayanur	...	6.30 p. m.
	19, Wednesday.	C. S. M. High School	...	10.00 a. m.
		Rani's High School	...	10.15 a. m.
		College (B) Tamil	...	10.15 a. m.
		Panayappatti	...	6.00 p. m.
		Rangiam	...	6.30 p. m.
	20, Thursday ...	Tirumayyam	...	6.00 p. m.
		Konapet	...	6.30 p. m.
	21, Friday ...	Kodumbalur	...	6.00 p. m.
		Viralimalai	...	6.30 p. m.

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